The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. III.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1791. [4d. single.] [No. 110.]

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
Wet & Dry Goods.

JAMES WILSON, V.M.
Alexandria, September 1, 1791.
N. B. The Vendue-Store will be kept conſtantly open, and well attended, for the reception of all kinds of Goods, and Commiſſion Buſines. J. W.

Liſbon Wine,

Of a ſuperior quality, in pipes andquarter caſks, imported in the ſchooner Venus, and for ſale by
FLETCHER, OTWAY and CO.
Who have an AMERICAN SHIP for charter, of about 1800 barrels, or 8000 buſhels grain, burthen.
Alexandria, Auguſt 17, 1791. 108—3w.

JONATHAN MANDEVILLE

HAS FOR SALE
COFFEE by the bag,
Old high-proof Jamaica Spirit and Weſt-India Rum in Hogſheads,
A general aſſortment of Dry Goods, amongſt which are a few pieces of oſnaburg, which he will ſell cheap.
☞ The higheſt price given for clean Wheat and Flour.
Alexandria, Aug. 24, 1791. 109—3w.
N. B. In the abſence of JOHN MANDEVILLE he will treat with any perſon who wants to rent his neat and convenient BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Queen and Royal Streets. 109—3w.

Valuable LOTS to be diſpoſed of.

On the day ſucceeding the Sales of the lots in the Federal City,
I intend to ſell, in feeſimple, or let on ground-rent, to the higheſt bidder, a number of LOTS on King and Union Streets. A ſmall proportion of the purchaſe-money will be required in hand, and a convenient credit given for the remainder, on bond, with approved ſecurity. Thoſe lots have very great advantages in point of ſituation, being in the center of the Town, and contiguous to the River.
VAL. PEERS.
Alexandria, Aug. 24, 1791.
N. B. In the mean time I will accommodate any private applicants. 109—t. d. ſ.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Newgate, on Sunday laſt, *a Virginia-born Negro Man*, named *DENNIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, middling ſtout made, of a yellow complexion; he took with him a blue coat, white jacket, corduroy breeches, a pair of overalls, and his other common working-clothes.—Probably he may attempt to paſs for a freeman, and make towards George-Town or Baltimore. Whoever will take him up and ſecure him in gaol within this ſtate, or bring him home, ſhall have *Forty Shillings*; if taken out of the ſtate and ſecured ſo that I get him again, the above reward. NEWMAN BECKWITH.
Fairfax County, Virginia,
Aug. 23, 1791. 109 3w.

PICTURE of a ROUT in LONDON.

TAKEN FROM THE LIFE.

A ROUTE is an aſſemblage of people of faſhion at the private houſe of one of them. The manner of *making a rout* is this:—

Lady A, or lady B, or lady C, or any other *capital* in the alphabet of faſhion, chooſes a diſtant night, which may not interfere with any other rout, but which, if poſſible, may claſh with ſome public amuſement, and make a noiſe in the world. She iſſues cards, intimating that on the night ſpecified, "ſhe ſees company." The cards are ſent to ſeveral hundred people; not becauſe they are relations or friends, or acquaintance, but becauſe ſhe has *ſeen* them, or becauſe their preſence will give an *eclat* to the thing.

Before eleven o'clock at night, which is *high tide*, the houſe is crouded with a company of both ſexes and all ranks. Card-tables are placed in every room in the houſe; and as many in each room as barely to leave *interſtices* for the players to ſit or move about. Coffee, Tea, and lemonade are handed about.

Confuſion is the very eſſence of a rout, and every lady who gives a rout takes meaſuremont of the faſhion, and not of her houſe; many more perſons are invited than the place can hold, and ſhe enjoys the inconvenience, the fatigue, the heat, and other circumſtances peculiar to a rout, with as much heartfelt pleaſure as a player who hears the ſcreams and noiſe of an immenſe croud flocking to his benefit. The blunders of ſervants, the miſſing of articles of dreſs, or the tearing them, the repeated exclamations of Good G—! how hot it is! Bleſs me! Lady Betty I am ready to faint! dear me! O la! Good me! &c. &c. theſe afford exquiſite ſatisfaction to the lady of the houſe; whoſe happineſs may be deemed perfect, if ſhe hear that the ſtreet has been in an uproar, that ſome of the nobility's ſervants have been fighting, ſome of the carriages broke, or ſome of the company robbed by pick-pockets at the door.

Pharo-tables are indiſpenable at routs; and theſe as well as the cards and other implements of gaming are provided by a ſet of *gentlemen* in the other end of the town, who make a comfortable livelihood by lending out their furniture *per* night.

At a rout, it is not neceſſary to take much notice of the lady of the houſe, either at entrance or exit—but you muſt provide a ſeat at ſome table, *win*, if you can, but at all events *loſe* ſomething. Very conſiderable loſſes exalt a rout much; and if you have the credit of a young heir being *done over* at your *rout*, it eſtabliſhes the credit of your houſe forever.

Such is a rout; and of ſuch routs it is not uncommon to hear that there are not leſs than ſix on one night—a circumſtance extremely encouraging to thoſe who, upon the faith of people of faſhion, embark their property in the eſtabliſhment of Operas or Theatres.

PARIS, June 22.

EARLY in the morning of Tueſday the 21ſt inſt. their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, with their family, and Monſieur and Madame, quitted Paris, and, as it is ſuppoſed, took the route of Flanders.

From the WHITEHALL EVENING POST.
LONDON, June 27.
ESCAPE
OF THE
ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE,
FROM PARIS; AND,
THEIR RE-CAPTURE
AT VARENNES,
A Town Sixty Miles from METZ *in* LORRAINE.

In the hiſtory of events and cauſes, there never has happened ſo ſudden and ſo unexpected a Revolution, nor ſo wonderful and well-planned an eſcape, as the ſilent and unperceived departure of their Chriſtian Majeſties and their Family, from thoſe vigilant guards placed round them in the Palace of the Thuilleries, to prevent that eſcape.

When we recollect the difficulties which the Second James had to encounter in this country—the hardſhips which the ſon of the Firſt Charles experienced in eluding the ſearches of the Uſurper—when we look to the various eſcapes of other Kings and Princes, from the violence of faction and the rage of rebellion, we do not find one inſtance wherein the emancipation of a Monarch from amidſt the fetters of his enemies was ſo ſuddenly (we ſhould have been glad to have ſaid HAPPILY and COMPLETELY) effected as that of his Gallic Majeſty from the fangs of the National Aſſembly and the gaolers of Paris.

Guarded at his chamber-door by two ſentinels—guarded by many more on the ſtair-caſe, and by ſeveral at the entrance to his Palace; the gates of the City ſtrongly guarded, and every avenue ſecured which led to and from the Thuilleries, it was almoſt impoſſible to imagine that the whole Royal Family ſhould be able, unperceived, to take their departure, and that the fact ſhould not be known until ſix hours after it happened!

Unleſs by the tempting bribe of gold, and the well-directed application of its power to the object on whom it was to operate, it was impoſſible the King could have eluded the vigilance of his guards; but, to the aſtoniſhment of Europe, that event has taken place.

The following may be relied on as an authentic ſtatement of every circumſtance yet known of the wonderful eſcape and re-capture:

The firſt news that was received of the eſcape of the Royal Family of France, was by a meſſenger diſpatched by Earl Gower to Lord Grenville, who arrived at the Secretary of State's Office on Saturday morning early. He brought with him a very ſhort letter indeed, merely ſtating the news of the event, and the whole of which is contained in the ſhort paragraph in the Gazette. The reaſon of this is, that Lord Gower had diſpatched his meſſenger on Tueſday, the moment he learnt the news, but he was not ſuffered to paſs through the gates of Paris, as an order had been ſent to the Police Office to that purpoſe, and the gates continued ſhut until Wednesday morning.

The eſcape of the royal family was made at one o'clock on Tueſday morning, nor was it diſcovered until between ſeven and eight, when the Commandant of the Caſtle of the Thuilleries went towards the King's apartment, to ſee whether his majeſty was ſtirring. He was met by one of the Houſehold, who told him that neither the King, Queen, the Dauphin, nor the Princeſs Elizabeth, were to be found.

The dreſs in which they eſcaped is not ſo well authenticated, nor do we believe that it is preciſely known to any one. It is probable they were diſguiſed (ſome ſay as peaſants, ſome that the King was dreſſed as a ſhoemaker, and the Queen as a fruit-woman, though this is all conjecture,) but even in this manner it would have been impoſſible for them to have got away, unleſs a part of the guard which does duty at the Thuilleries had been bribed, for centinels were placed all round the palace. It is ſuſpected, and certainly with a degree of probability, that M. de la Fayette was privy to the deſign, for it turns out that ſeveral centinels were not on duty on the Monday night. We ſome time ſince hinted to the public that M. de la Fayette's viſits to the Queen had of late been frequent, and that many perſons ſuſpected him of having been gained over to the Royal Party through her perſuaſions. Certain it is, that the people of Paris entertained this ſuſpicion, for no ſooner was the King's eſcape known, than M. de la Fayette and Monſ. Cazales were ſeized, and held in confinement, until a deputation from the National Aſſembly reſcued them.

The Duke d'Aumont was likewiſe ſtopped by the mob, and the clothes torn off his back. The people were conducting him to the Place de Greve, with an intention of hanging him *a la lanterne*, but he was fortunately reſcued by the National Guard, and conducted to the guard-houſe, though not without ſome reſiſtance, for the people refuſed to give him up. He had been on duty the preceeding evening, and it is ſuſpected he favoured the Royal eſcape. He has demanded to be tried by a Court Martial.

The Marquis de Neſle, one of the officers of the King's body guard, has been likewiſe arreſted, as was alſo M. de Montmorin, one of the king's miniſters.

The eſcape was certainly made thro' one of the private doors of the Palace; it is believed through a paſſage leading from the pavilion in which the queen ſlept, and from which there is a private communication to the garden. This avenue has no ſentry placed over it. It is ſaid, that the Royal Family got their carriages at Pont Royal, a ſhort diſtance from the Palace. It is further believed that ſeveral officers of the King's former body guard attended at the eſcape, and that ſome of them followed the Royal carriages at a little diſtance dreſſed in liveries; for about fifty perſons immediately in the confidence of their majeſties are miſſing, and ſeveral have left the capital within the laſt fortnight. But the eſcape was moſt ſecretly contrived and as admirably executed as human wiſdom could have ſuggeſted, for relays of horſes were ſtationed on the road all the way to French Flanders, in order to facilitate the journey. It is ſuſpected that M. de Bouille, who commands in French Flanders aſſiſted the eſcape through the garriſon towns under his authority.

The news of the eſcape became generally known throughout Paris about nine in the morning, which, as it may be ſuppoſed, created great confuſion: the National Guards were immediately ordered under arms, and double ſentries were poſted at all the gates in the town, with orders to prevent any perſon from paſſing or repaſſing, and the alarm bell was rung; couriers were likewiſe diſpatched by the Municipality to different parts of the country with the news, and deſiring the citizens to be on their guard whom they ſuffered to paſs through their towns. Many faces wore a countenance of ſurprize; ſeveral carried viſible marks of terror, and a general diſmay prevailed among the democrates. The mob, ever ready to exerciſe the uncontrouled Rights of Men, made a mock parade of the King's arms in the market places, and, daſhing them and the figure of a crown on the ground, they trampled upon them, crying out,—"ſince the King has abandoned what he owed to his high ſituation, let us trample upon the enſigns of Royalty!"

The King had on the preceding day written a letter with his own hand, addreſſed to M. de la Porte, one of the Miniſters of State. This letter contains the reaſons which induced his Majeſty and the Royal Family to make their eſcape, and is to the following purport:—

"The King declares to the citizens of the empire, that as long as he could entertain any hopes of ſeeing good order re-eſtabliſhed by means of his reſiding near the National Aſſembly, he had made every perſonal ſacrifice; but finding that the ſubverſion of Royalty, the triumph of anarchy, and, in ſhort, the impunity of the moſt atrocious crimes, was the only recompenſe he was likely to receive, he had thought it his duty to make theſe circumſtances known to the nation at large, and to expoſe to it the conduct of the exiſting government: That he had therefore fled from the capital, as his preſence could no longer contribute to the public happineſs.

"His Majeſty then refers to the principal vice of the new Conſtitution, and the many bitter pangs he has ſuffered ſince the Revolution. He declares that the organization of the different branches of Government is contrary to his opinion, and has been made againſt his will; but he particularly complains of the clubs that have been eſtabliſhed throughout the kingdom, and which have had a conſiderable influence on the proceedings of the Legiſlature.

"His Majeſty then refers to the moſt remarkable circumſtances which have attended the Revolution; particularly the 14th of July, and the 6th of October, 1789, when the King was dragged from his palace of Verſailles. He reproaches the National Aſſembly with having deprived him of his liberty, as well as having taken from him every prerogative belonging to the Crown: And concludes with obſerving, that he was diſſatisfied throughout with the proceedings of the Aſſembly, and he PROTESTS AGAINST EVERY ACT WHICH HE HAS BEEN FORCED TO SIGN DURING HIS CAPTIVITY.

"In the poſtſcript, his Majeſty forbids his Miniſters to ſign his name to any act, until they ſhall receive his authority to do ſo."

By a courier which left Paris in the night of Thurſday, and arrived yeſterday at the French Ambaſſador's, we are ſorry to learn, that the eſcape of the King, which had been ſo ſucceſſfully begun, has proved unfortunate in it's iſſue, and that his Majeſty and the Royal Family have been captured on the road to Metz in Lorraine. They had reached St. Menehault, one of the laſt poſt-towns in Champagne, where they arrived on Wedneſday afternoon, having travelled 156 Engliſh miles. Here they were recognized by the poſt-maſter, as they were changing horſes, who inſtantly ſent an expreſs, croſs roads, to the Municipality of Varennes, 26 poſts from Paris, and 10 from Metz in Lorraine; and at this laſt place they were arreſted by the Garde Nationale, who ſent a courier to the National Aſſembly for inſtructions how to act.

Another account is as follows:—The perſon who diſcovered the French King in his flight was the Poſt-maſter of St. Menehault, through which they were to paſs, who, while the horſes were changing, thought he recognized the King, who was, however, ſuffered to continue his route; but the Poſt-maſter, ſtruck with his ſuſpicion, communicated it to the Municipality, which immediately ſent to Varennes, the next poſt, by a ſhorter road; and before the arrival of the carriage, the Municipality, and National Guards of the town and its environs, were ready to take him into cuſtody. By means of this information proper precautions were taken. M. Maryn, the ſon of the Deputy of that name, aſcertained the King's perſon under his diſguiſe, and without the leaſt tumult or confuſion a body of the National Guard ſurrounded the carriage and arreſted the Royal Fugitive.

The laſt account is as follows———

"They reached Varennes, a ſmall town near Clermont, about 150 miles from Paris, when the King was there recognized by the Poſtilion, who ſaid to him, "*Mon Roi, je vous connois, mais je ne vous trahirai pas,*"—"I know you, my King, but I will not betray you." An effuſion of generous prejudice which muſt as much melt the heart of a good man as it may diſpleaſe the judgment of a wiſe man!

"But the poſt-maſter, who overheard this addreſs, leſs full of monarchic prejudice, and more ſolicitous for the tranquillity of his country, adopted a different conduct. He refrained, with great dexerty and preſence of mind, from betraying his knowledge of the rank of the royal travellers; but he charged his poſtillion with a letter to the Municipality of Clermont, communicating to them that important intelligence.

"At Clermont they were met by M. de Bouille, in conſequence of previous concert with that officer, who was at the head of two battalions of troops of the line, whom he had marched from Metz to cover the remainder of the retreat.—The Municipality ordered the National Guard to ſeize on the perſons of the Royal Family. M. de Bouille ordered his ſoldiers to defend their King, and to fire on thoſe whom he called a rebellious mob. But the troops, though probably ſelected from a ſuppoſition of their peculiar devotion to the Royal cauſe, refuſed obedience, laid down their arms, and aſſiſted the National Guard in making priſoners of their commander and their King!

"The Municipal Officers declared that they did not arreſt Louis XVI as *King of France*, but as a *traitor* flying to an army of rebels againſt the Conſtitution he had ſworn to maintain.

" The populace are said to have put a crown of flowers on the head of the Dauphin, as a symbol of the depoſition of his captive father.

" Orders were immediately iſſued for the aſſemblage of a large body of the National Guards to eſcort the Royal Family, with M. de Bouille, to Paris. That officer was loaded with irons.

" Theſe events took place on the afternoon of Wedneſday the 22d."

JUNE 29.

ADDRESS OR PROCLAMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

" The NATIONAL ASSEMBLY to the FRENCH.

" A great attempt has juſt been made. The National Aſſembly was near the concluſion of it's long labours; the Conſtitution was almoſt completed; the tumults of the Revolution were about to ceaſe; and the enemies of the public welfare were eager, therefore, to ſacrifice the whole nation to their vengeance. The King and the Royal Family were carried off on the 21ſt inſtant.

[When this part of the Addreſs was read in the Aſſembly, there was a murmur of diſcontent. The Reporter of the Committee of the Conſtitution, in which it had been drawn up, requeſted that it might be heard with attention, and the members became ſilent.]

" But your Repreſentatives will triumph over all theſe obſtacles. They eſtimate calmly the extent of the duties impoſed upon them. The public liberty ſhall be maintained; conſpirators and ſlaves ſhall underſtand the intrepidity of the French nation; and we make, in the name of the nation, a ſolemn engagement to revenge the law or die.

" France would be free; and ſhe ſhall be ſo. It is intended to make the revolution recede, but it recedes not. It is the effect of your will, and nothing can retard it's progreſs. It is neceſſary to accommodate the law to the ſtate of the kingdom. The King, in the conſtitution, exerciſes the power of the Royal ſanction over the decrees of the legiſlative body; he is the head of the executive power, and in that capacity cauſes the laws to be executed by his Miniſter.

" If he quits his poſt, although carried off againſt his will, the Repreſentatives of the Nation have the right to ſupply his place. The National Aſſembly has in conſequence decreed, that the ſeal of ſtate, and the ſignature of the Miniſters of juſtice, ſhall be added to all it's decrees, to give them the character of laws. As no order of the King would have been executed without being counterſigned by the reſponſible Miniſter, nothing was neceſſary but a ſimple delegation by the Aſſembly to authorize him to ſign the orders, and thoſe only iſſued by them. In this circumſtance they have been directed by the conſtitutional law relative to a regency, which authorizes them to perform the functions of the Executive Power, until the nomination of a Regent.

" By theſe meaſures your Repreſentatives have inſured order in the interior part of the kingdom: and, to repulſe any attack from without, they add to the army a reinforcement of three hundred thouſand national guards.

" The citizens then have, on all ſides, the means of ſecurity. Let them not be overcome by their ſurprize; the conſtituent aſſembly is upon it's duty; the conſtituted powers are in activity; the citizens of Paris, the national guards, whoſe patriotiſm and fidelity are above all praiſe, watch round your repreſentatives; the active citizens throughout the kingdom are in arms, and *France may wait for it's enemies.*

" Are they to fear the conſequences of a writing forced, before his departure, from a ſeduced King? It is difficult to conceive the ignorance and blindneſs that have dictated this writing, which may deſerve to be further diſcuſſed hereafter; at preſent, your Repreſentatives content themſelves with examining ſome particular ſentiments.

" The National Aſſembly has made a ſolemn proclamation of political truths, and of rights, the acknowledgment of which will one day produce the happineſs of the human race. To engage them to renounce this declaration of rights, the theory of ſlavery itſelf has been preſented to them.

" Frenchmen! we have no fear in recalling to your memories the famous day of the 23d of July, 1789; that day, on which the chief of the Executive power, the firſt public functionary of the nation, dared to dictate his abſolute will to your Repreſentatives, charged by your orders to form a conſtitution. The National Aſſembly lamented the diſorders committed on the 5th of October, and ordered the proſecution of the perſons guilty of them; but, becauſe it was difficult to diſcover ſome rioters amongſt ſuch a multitude of people, they are ſaid to have approved all their crimes. The nation is, however, more juſt. It has not reproached Louis XVI. with the violences that have occurred under his reign, and thoſe of his anceſtors.—*(Conſiderable applauſe.)*

" They are not afraid to call to your recollection the Federation of July. What are the ſtatements of the perſons who have dictated the letter of the King, with reſpect to this auguſt act? That the firſt public functionary was obliged to put himſelf at the head of the Repreſentatives of the Nation, at the inſtant of the Deputies of all the kingdom. He took a ſolemn oath to maintain the Conſtitution. If the King does not hereafter declare that his good faith has been ſurprized by ſeditious perſons, he has, of courſe, *announced his own perjury to the whole world!* Is it neceſſary to go through the fatigue of anſwering the other reproaches of this letter?

The King is ſaid to have experienced ſome inconveniences in his reſidence at Paris, and not to have found the ſame pleaſures as formerly; by which it is implied, no doubt, that a nation ought to regenerate itſelf without any agitation, without diſturbing for an inſtant the pleaſures and the indulgences of Courts. As to the addreſſes of congratulation and adherence to your Decrees, theſe, ſay they, are the works of the factious.—Yes!—no doubt, of TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS *of the factious!*

It was neceſſary to reconſtitute all powers, becauſe all the powers were corrupted, and becauſe the alarming debts accumulated by the deſpotiſm and the diſorders of government would have overwhelmed the nation. *But does not Royalty exiſt for the people? And if a great nation obliges itſelf to maintain it, is it not ſolely becauſe it is believed to be uſeful?*—The Conſtitution has left to the King this glorious prerogative, and has confirmed to him the only authority which he ſhould deſire to exerciſe. Would not your Repreſentatives have been culpable, if they had ſacrificed twenty ſix millions to the intereſt of one man?

" The labour of citizens ſupports the power of the ſtate; but the maxim of abſolute power is to conſider the public contributions as a debt paid to deſpotiſm. The National Aſſembly has regulated it's expenſes with the ſtricteſt juſtice; they thought themſelves bound, when acting in the name of the nation, to act munificently, and when they were to determine what part of the public contributions ſhould be allowed to the firſt functionary, thirty millions were allotted for him and the Royal Family: but this is repreſented as a trifling ſum!

" The decrees upon the ſubject of peace and war have taken from the King and his miniſters the power of ſacrificing the people to the caprices of courts; and the definitive ratification of treaties is reſerved to the repreſentatives of the nation. The loſs of a prerogative is complained of. What prerogative? That of not being obliged to conſult the national will, when the blood and the fortunes of citizens were to be ſacrificed. Who can know the wiſh and the intereſts of the nation better than the legiſlative body? It is wiſhed to make war with impunity. But have we not had, under the ancient government, ſufficient experience of the terrible effects produced by the ambition of miniſters?

We are accuſed of having deſpoiled the King, in forming the judicial power, as if he, King of a great nation, ought to appear in the adminiſtration of juſtice, for any other purpoſe than that of cauſing the law to be obſerved, and it's judgments executed? It is wiſhed that he ſhould have the right of granting pardons and changing puniſhments; but does not all the world know how ſuch a right would be exerciſed, and upon whom the benefit of it would fall? The King could not exerciſe it by himſelf; and after having prohibited Royal deſpotiſm, it was very natural to prohibit that of the Miniſters.

" The neceſſity of circumſtances has ſometimes obliged the National Aſſembly to meddle, contrary to it's inclination, in the affairs of adminiſtration. But ought it not to act, when the government remained in blameable inertneſs? Is it, therefore, neceſſary to ſay, that neither the King nor the Miniſters have the confidence of the nation?

" The ſocieties of friends of the Conſtitution have ſupported the revolution; they are more neceſſary than ever, and ſome perſons preſume to ſay that they govern the adminiſtrative bodies, and the empire, as if they were the deliberating bodies!

" Frenchmen! all the powers are organized; all the public functionaries are at their poſts; the National Aſſembly watches over the ſafety of the ſtate; may you be firm and tranquil! one danger alone threatens us. You have to guard againſt the ſuſpenſion of your labours; againſt delay in the payment of duties; againſt any inflammatory meaſures which commence in anarchies, and end in civil war. It is to theſe dangers, that the National Aſſembly calls the attention of citizens. In this criſis, all private animoſities and private intereſts ſhould diſappear.

" Thoſe who would preſerve their liberty ſhould ſhew that tranquil firmneſs which appals tyrants. May the factious who hope to ſee every thing overturned, find order maintained, and the conſtitution confirmed and rendered more dear to Frenchmen, by the attacks made upon it! The capital may be an example to the reſt of France. The departure of the king excited no diſorders there, but, to the confuſion of the malevolent, the utmoſt tranquillity prevails in it. To reduce the territory of this empire to the yoke, it will be neceſſary to deſtroy the whole nation. Deſpotiſm, if it pleaſes, may make ſuch an attempt. *It will either fail, or at the concluſion of it's triumphs will find only ruins.*"

This addreſs was unanimouſly approved by the Aſſembly, and ordered to be ſent to all the departments.

JUNE 24.

CAPTURE *of their* MAJESTIES.

M. Barnave addreſſed the Aſſembly:

" We are about to give an account to the Aſſembly of the miſſion with which it intruſted us. It has terminated in the moſt ſatisfactory manner for the Aſſembly.

" In conformity to your orders, we took the road to Varennes; upon the road we took what information we could collect, we took, at the ſame time, neceſſary meaſures, that the greateſt order, the greateſt tranquillity and ſafety, might accompany the return of the king.

" We learned that he was at Chalons, where a numerous body of national guards was already aſſembled from the neighbouring departments. Deſirous that the reſpect due to the royal dignity ſhould be conſtantly maintained, we gave orders that the troops of all deſcriptions ſhould aſſemble wherever he ſhould think neceſſary.

" We ſtopped at Dormans, where we were informed that the king had quitted Chalons in his way to Epernay, but we learned the alarming news that he was purſued; other accounts ſaid, that without being purſued, endeavours were making to intercept his return, and carry off his perſon.

" In conſequence of this, M. Dumas, who accompanied us, took all the precautions neceſſary that every ſuch attempt might be repelled.

" He placed conſiderable force at every poſt, and we proceeded with the greateſt rapidity, to eſcape purſuit, very improbable doubtleſs, but which it was prudent to guard againſt, as poſſible.

" We met the king between Dormans and Epernay. We found in the carriage with the king the dauphin, the queen, madame Royal, daughter of the king, madame Elizabeth, and madame Tourſel, governeſs to the dauphin. We found upon the coach box three perſons who told us their names were Valori, Dumoutier, and Malſan, who had been al guards du corps. They were dreſſed as couriers.

" This carriage was followed by a ſecond, in which were two women, who (it was remarked) were madame Brigny and madame Fourville—the one the lady of the bed chamber to madame Royale, and the other to the dauphin. A commiſſioner of our body now read to the king the decrees which ratified our miſſion. His anſwer was ſhort, but expreſſive of his being ſenſibly affected by the precautions which the National Aſſembly had adopted for the ſecurity and the preſervation of the royal dignity. He added, that he never entertained any intention to paſs beyond the boundaries of the kingdom.

(Here the Aſſembly murmured)

" Such is literally the ſenſe of the extremely ſhort anſwer which was given to us by the king. After this, we read the ſame decrees to the national guards; and, as a neceſſary conſequence, commanded them to bear in mind the character with which the National Aſſembly had inveſted us, and to execute all the orders which might be given to them by Monſieur Dumas."

M. Barnave then proceeded to inform the National Aſſembly of the rout they had purſued, and concluded by acquainting them, that they had, without any accident, brought back the King, Queen, Madame Royal, the Dauphin, and Madame Elizabeth, with the three body guards, ſafe to Paris, and lodged them in the caſtle of the Thuilleries, under the guard of the commandant general of the national guards of Paris.

The Aſſembly decreed thanks to the commiſſioners for the able and faithful manner in which they had conducted themſelves in this buſineſs.

The Aſſembly reſolved, that the Miniſter of the war department ſhould iſſue his orders to the adminiſtrative bodies of Paris, for the immediate confinement, in a place of ſecurity, of the three body-guards who were arreſted with the King.

A warm debate, unintereſting in it's nature when compared with the great queſtion of the day, took place between M. Bonnay and other members. We now only mention it for the purpoſe of introducing the ſpirited and extraordinary cloſe in the ſpeech of the former.

" I will go whereſoever my duty calls me, either for the King or for the nation. If the King had called me to his councils, I would have endeavoured to diſſuade him from his flight; but, if he had choſen me as a companion in his flight, I declare that I would have periſhed by his ſide, and that I ſhould have gloried in ſuch a death!"

SATURDAY, June 25.

The Aſſembly paſſed the following decrees:

1. The King, on his return to the Chateau des Thuilleries, ſhall have proviſionally, a guard, ſubject to the *direct* order of the Commandant General, who ſhall be reſponſible for it's conduct.

2. There ſhall be likewiſe given to the preſumptive heir, a guard, under the order of the commandant general, and a governor who ſhall be nominated by the National Aſſembly.

3. That all thoſe who accompanied the royal family ſhall be arreſted and examined, and that the King and Queen ſhall be heard in their vindication, that ſuch meaſures ſhall be adopted in conſequence as may be judged proper.

4. That a guard ſhall likewiſe be appointed previouſly for the King.

5. That, till it ſhall be otherwiſe ordained, the miniſter of juſtice ſhall be authorized, as he has already done ſince the flight of the King, to affix the ſeal of the ſtate to the acts of the legiſlative body.

6. The miniſters and the commiſſioners of the King are authorized to exerciſe, being reſponſible, the functions of the executive power.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 23d, 1791.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, July 7.

An expreſs which arrived at our office this morning, has brought us the intereſting particulars of what we may term the examination of the King and Queen of France, before the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe by the National Aſſembly.

At ſeven o'clock, on Sunday evening, theſe commiſſioners, with Mr. Tronchet at their head, repaired to the King's chamber, in the Thuilleries, and read to him the decree of the Aſſembly, authorizing them " to receive his Majeſty's declaration." The King was alone; and after proteſting againſt being put to a formal interrogatory, ſaid, that he had no objection to make a plain and ſimple declaration of what the Aſſembly ſeemed to deſire. The following is the ſubſtance of his Majeſty's declaration, as reported to the National Aſſembly, by Mr. Duport one of the commiſſioners.

" The real cauſe of my departure ſaid the King, was the outrage committed on the 18th of April, on my family and myſelf. Various publications, which have ſince appeared, far from condemning that violence, have juſtified it, and the perpetrators have remained unpuniſhed. Since that I formed the reſolution to leave the capital, but not to go out of the kingdom. A proof of this is, that I had actually cauſed apartments to be prepared at Montmedy, for myſelf and my family: I choſe that place becauſe it was well fortified, and, while in ſecurity myſelf, I ſhould the better be enabled to prevent any hoſtile invaſion of France. In quitting Paris, I wiſhed to prove to all Europe, that I was not ſo much a priſoner there as had been reported. If I had wiſhed to paſs the frontiers, I ſhould have awaited the moment of completing that intention, to iſſue the memorial which I left behind me in Paris. Beſides, all the money that I took with me was thirteen thouſand livres in gold, and five hundred and thirty thouſand in aſſignats.

Monſieur took a different route from mine, merely from an apprehenſion that we ſhould want horſes; and it was previouſly agreed that he ſhould join me at Montmedy.

" With regard to the paſſport, of which I was in poſſeſſion, it was made out for Frankfort, becauſe, at the Foreign Offices, none are delivered for any of the towns in France.

" I proteſted againſt my own ſanctions, becauſe I had not the means of judging of the general tendency and operation of the laws, as they were preſented ſingly and partially for my approbation: But in the courſe of my journey, I have had occaſion to obſerve, that the public opinion is favourable to the Conſtitution. This conviction, which I could not have acquired in the town of Paris, has induced me to reſolve on overlooking all the mortifications which I have felt, ſince it is a decided point, that the reſult of ſuch a ſacrifice will be the happineſs of the people.

" I ought to obſerve, added the King, at the cloſe of his declaration, that the governeſs of my ſon, and the bed-chamber women, had notice that they were to attend us but a very ſhort time previous to our departure."

At 11 o'clock on Monday morning, the commiſſioners went to the Queen's apartments, and received her declaration. What follows is the ſubſtance of it.

" I declare, that the King having formed a deſign to ſet off with his children, nothing in nature could prevent me from following him; and I have ſufficiently proved, in the courſe of two years trial, that no conſideration, founded on fear or danger, is capable of forcing me to abandon him. If his Majeſty had intended to leave the kingdom, I ſhould have been the firſt to prevent him.

" The Gouvernante of my ſon, as well as the two women of the bed-chamber, had no knowledge of our journey, but at the moment of our departure: Inſomuch, that having ſecured nothing to take with them, I was obliged to ſupply them with all neceſſaries. The ſame was the caſe of the three Couriers, who received money along the road, without knowing our real place of deſtination.—Monſieur and Madame, though they have paſſed into a foreign country, were to have rejoined us at Montmedy. We went out, by the appartment of Mr. Villequier, only taking the precaution of going one by one, and at different intervals."

Such is the ſubſtance of the Declaration made by the King and Queen; of which it is hardly neceſſary to remark, that its intention could not be to excite belief in any perſon throughout France, but to puzzle the National aſſembly, and to fruſtrate their hopes of a conviction out of the mouths of their Majeſties themſelves, as well as to exculpate their unfortunate adherents.

The report of theſe Royal Declarations was not heard without ſome murmur in the Aſſembly; and ſeveral Members were for proceeding to an immediate diſcuſſion of them. But on the ſuggeſtion of Mr. Chabroud, that they ſhould not be taken into conſideration, without being coupled with the proceedings of the Tribunal of the Arrondiſſement des Thuilleries, (which is to examine the other priſoners) the debate was adjourned to a future day.

The reader will obſerve ſome contradiction in the Declarations reſpectively made by their Majeſties, with regard to the previous knowledge of their attendants. There may, and probably will, be ſomething more contradictory in the allegations of the ſeveral priſoners, who are to be examined. This may afford the aſſembly the means of falſifying the whole, and of proceeding to judge of the King's intentions from the facts themſelves, and from other evidence.

A Government Meſſenger arrived this morning at five o'clock, from Paris. We have not learnt exactly the intelligence which he has brought, in addition to the above; but it was given out at ſome of the public offices, that the Emperor had demanded his ſiſter's liberation, and had delivered, through his Ambaſſador, a repreſentation againſt the late proceedings of the National Aſſembly, in which he intimated his intention to aſſiſt the king of France in the recovery of his prerogative, and ſignified that in this deſign he was joined by many Princes of the Empire, and ſeveral of the crowned heads of Europe.

Tuesday night at ten o'clock, Mr. Timms, the long expected meſſenger from Peterſburg, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, with diſpatches from Mr. Fawkener, the Engliſh Envoy Extaordinary to that Court, for negotiating a peace between Ruſſia and the Turks.

We ſpeak from the beſt authority in ſaying, that nothing deciſive is concluded on. The Secrecy which prevails in the higher departments of Government precludes us from ſtating minutely what are the peculiar points on which the two Courts differ in opinion ;—but it gives us much ſatisfaction to aſſure the public, that although Mr. Fawkener's diſpatches do not afford us the agreeable news of his having already fulfilled the object of his miſſion, we may entertain well-founded hopes of its being very ſhortly accompliſhed, as every thing was in a fair way of adjuſtment.

M. D'ESTAING.

The following Letter from M. 'dEſtaing to the Preſident was read :

PARIS, June 27.

" No conduct can be intruſive which expreſſes the good will of a fellow-citizen. I know not what officer in this department is appointed to receive the Military Oath, and therefore I ſend it in writing to the National Aſſembly, I intreat them to receive this aſſurance of my readineſs for the defence of the Conſtitution. I am already both a Lieutenant-General by land, and an Admiral by ſea, and I wiſh that there was a new element, in which I might fight for the Conſtitution."

[It was now reſolved, on the ſuggeſtion of the Preſident, to appoint an extraordinary Seſſion for the reading of the Addreſſes from various parts of the empire.]

On Saturday laſt the Miniſters in a body waited upon the King, at a time when he was ſurrounded by all the Royal Family, and repreſented to him the danger to which he had expoſed their perſons by his journey.—M. Montmorin, in particular, who had run a conſiderable riſk, by the manner in which, without his knowledge, the paſſport had been obtained, affected the King and Queen very much by his repreſentation of the events of the day on which they departed.

Laſt Sunday the following was read in all the Catholic Chapels.

" To all the Faithful, Clergy and Laity, of the London Diſtrict.

" *Dear Brethren*,

" At length the day is arrived when I may congratulate you on the greateſt of bleſſings—THE FREE EXERCISE OF OUR HOLY RELIGION.

" A humane and generous Legiſlature has ſeen the oppreſſion under which we have laboured, and, by an act worthy of its enlightened wiſdom, has redreſſed the grievances of which we complained.

" As our emancipation from the preſſure of penal laws muſt awaken every feeling of a grateful mind, haſten to correſpond on your part with the benignity of Government : Hatten to give to our gracious Sovereign that teſt of loyalty which the Legiſlature calls for, and to diſclaim every principle dangerous to ſociety and civil liberty, which has been erroneouſly imputed to you.

" Continue to purſue a uniform virtuous line of conduct : " giving no offence to any man, that our miniſtry be not blamed." Provide things good not only in the ſight of God, but alſo in the ſight of all men, and let an univerſal benevolence ever characteriſe you in the eyes of your fellow-citizens.

" Though you be not admitted to an equal participation of rights, continue to ſhew yourſelves deſerving of that favour : and continue to implore the Divine bleſſing on your King and Country. " For the reſt, brethren, rejoice, be perfect, be of one mind, have peace ; and the God of peace and of love ſhall be with you."

" JOHN CENTURIEN, V. A."

London, June 14, 1791.

A gentleman, arrived in town from Calais, informs us, that, before he quitted that place, intelligence had been received from Spain, giving an account, that on the day in which the Grand Tribunal of the Inquiſition holds it's court, the officers being preſent, the people with one accord, declared they would no longer endure ſuch deſpotiſm. The guards who ſurrounded the court, were called on to diſperſe the people, which they refuſed to do—the populace, thus ſeconded, ſeized the Chief, whom, with fourteen others, they beheaded inſtantly, carrying their heads through the ſtreets.

ALEXANDRIA, September 1.

Extract of a letter from Havre, 25th June, to a Gentleman of this Town.

" You may probably have heard before you can receive this, of the departure of the King and Royal Family from Paris.

We conceive it cannot but be very agreeable for you to learn (as a pledge of the future peace and ſecurity of this country) that the interval of time between that departure being known, and the arrival of the news of their being ſtopped at Verennes, in place of producing any kind of civil commotion in Paris, or in any of the provinces (as far as we have learnt) has only ſerved to ſhow to the world the noble firmneſs of the National Aſſembly—the zeal and ardour of the people at large, in ſupport of the conſtitution they have decreed, and their firm reſolution to maintain it againſt any attempt that can be made againſt it.

" In this very populous and flouriſhing province, the whole country is covered with armed men, if we may be allowed an expreſſion that beſt conveys the idea of the fact. The troops here, to a man, are zealous for the revolution—all is unanimity and peace, and we have not the ſmalleſt apprehenſion of it's being diſturbed. Indeed if any attack had been made on France, or if any confuſions had exiſted in the country, this town, for a multitude of reaſons, would perhaps have felt it leſs than any other in the kingdom.—All fears, however, of any thing formidable, even of that kind, ſeem now at an end here.

" If it was the intention of foreign powers to aſſiſt the fugitive princes (whoſe army of itſelf is nothing in compariſon to the force they muſt encounter, even at the outſet) they will not now, ſurely, that the King and royal family are brought back, and at the hazard of very ſerious conſequences to their own dominions, venture raſhly to attack a country ſo populous and powerful as this; where ſuch unanimity prevails, where every man is in arms, and where a very great proportion of the national guards (from the mode of enliſting in the French army for 8 years only, and the young men throughout the country, priding themſelves in having ſerved) are nearly as well diſciplined as the regulars.

" A little time will ſhew the reſult, but here there is a general belief, that this event will even cement more and more the new conſtitution ; and, after perhaps ſome ſevere examples of thoſe who have been inſtrumental in the King's departure, will tend, ſooner than might have otherwiſe been the caſe, to give it that ſolidity and force, ſo much to be wiſhed for and now ſo generally expected.

" We think it alſo proper to add, that we have not the ſmalleſt apprehenſions of the ſecurity of perſonal property, and the regularity of payments.

" We have not time at preſent to write, all our friends, we ourſelves, and every clerk in our houſe, being at preſent doing duty in common with our fellow-citizens in the national guards here. You will oblige us therefore by communicating theſe advices to your friends."

By the laſt Wilmington (Del.) Paper we learn that a number of the inhabitants of that city have it in contemplation to form themſelves into an aſſociation for the protection of foreigners who tranſport themſelves to this country, with a view to ſettle among us.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Brig Belhaven, Sweet,	Oporto.
Schooner Betſy, Black,	Bahama Iſlands.
——— Polly, Harriden,	Salem.
Sloop George, Moore,	Norfolk.
Schooner Liberty, Carville,	do.

SAILED.

Sloop Diligence, Hinſon,	Barbadoes.
—— Polly, Ellwood,	Quantico.
Brig Zebulon, Hodgſon,	Norfolk.

☞ *We acknowledge the Receipt of a Piece entitled* " YORICK IN THE SHADES, OR, THE VICE-PRESIDENT DETECTED." *We lament that it is written in a hand ſo illegible that the title is almoſt the only part we can make out. The Author will therefore accept an apology ariſing from our want of ſkill in the art of* DECYPHERING. *Upon this occaſion we take the liberty of ſuggeſting to our Correſpondents in general the propriety of favouring us with* fair Copies ; *a precaution which, by enabling us to avoid errors, would prevent mortification on their part, and diſgrace on ours.*

From a late Boſton Paper.

MR. RUSSELL,

Pleaſe to publiſh in your Centinel the following Account Current, from C. D. *incloſed to me by my Attorney, in a town not two hundred miles from* Boſton. *It may ſuit many, but if the cap fits them let them wear it.* A. B.

Aug. 15, 1791.

A. B.—*in account with* C. D. *Dr.*

1789.	£.	ſ.	d.
March 1. To 18 fair Promiſes, at 4*d.*	0	4	4
April 24. To 6 good Proſpects, 6*d.*	0	3	0
July 17. To 19 Contrivances, 8*d.*	0	12	8
Sept. 16. To 1 very good Promiſe;	1	0	0
1790.			
May 14. To 1 dozen Put-Offs,	0	18	0
Aug. 2. To 17 Feigns, at 1/2.	0	19	10
1791.			
June 4. To 2 —— Lies, at 6/.	0	12.	0
	£. 4	9	10

Supra, Cr.

By one honeſt Debt, £. 4 9 10

Errors excepted. C. D.

Auguſt 6, 1791.

(By laſt Night's Mail.)

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

SUNDAY, JUNE 26.

At three o'clock the ſitting was reſumed, when the Preſident moved, that the National Guards of Varennes, who behaved with ſo much courage in the arreſt of the King, ſhould be permitted to enter.

The guards were then preſented by a Member, M. Gorges, Mayor of Varennes. M. M. Leblanc, Pellerin, and Gorges, jun. were received with particular attention, and the oath of fidelity was taken by the whole corps ; after which the Preſident addreſſed them as follows :

" Your vigilance, care, and activity prevented a flight, of which the effect would, without doubt, have been the involving France in a diſaſtrous war. By this eſtimable conduct, you might have expoſed your dwellings to be ravaged by our enemies, or by the traitors who ſerve them. But the danger to which you laid open your property proves you to be men endued with a noble ſpirit of freedom, who reckon their lives as nothing, when they may be uſeful in ſaving their country. Varennes will be a celebrated place, which all France will honour, by reckoning it amongſt the number of its cities. The National Aſſembly wiſh you to aſſure all the inhabitants, that they know how to value the ſervices rendered them. They engage alſo, that all Frenchmen, in gratitude, will aſſemble round your walls, if the ſatellites of deſpotiſm dare to approach them."

The addreſs was heard with applauſe.

LONDON, July 7.

A letter from a gentleman at Paris, dated Tueſday the 14th ult. ſays,

A very happy circumſtance has juſt happened in ſupport of the new Conſtitution of France, which cauſed great rejoicings in Paris. The Pope has wrote to the National Aſſembly, that he was very willing to acknowledge all their decrees ; that ſo far they had been miſrepreſented to him, but finding that in the whole they contained nothing but what was right and juſt, and conſidering that in every country each individual had a right to freedom and liberty, he not only gave his full aſſent to all their decrees, but even was determined to take the civic oath ; and in conſequence whereof he ſent it by one of the Cardinals, who, they ſay, has been a friend to the new Conſtitution of France from it's beginning.

The Pope in his addreſs to the National Aſſembly, ſays, that he hopes that thoſe of the clergy who have refuſed to take the oath, will follow his example, and indeed all the Cardinals and ſeveral of the Biſhops, have already taken the oath. He further ſays, as a compliment to the National Aſſembly, that he will promote the happineſs of France as much as it lays in his power, in regard to civil and religious duties, being fully convinced that the National Aſſembly never had any intention of encroaching upon the rights and claims he has over the churches of every Roman country.—His letter has been read and heard with an univerſal applauſe, and the National Aſſembly has decreed, that a *Te Deum* ſhould be ſung in every pariſh of Paris, at 8 o'clock at night, and that there ſhould be a general illumination on that occaſion. Orders have been ſent to the different departments of France to do the ſame.

A deputation of twelve members of the National Aſſembly had been ſent to the King to impart to him this agreeable circumſtance, and to deſire him to attend at the *Te Deum* that was to be ſung on the occaſion. The ſhow has been very grand indeed.

This ſtep of the Pope is lobked upon as a fly piece of buſineſs, as he found he would be a loſer by his obſtinacy, if he had acted otherwiſe ; he certainly thinks that he will by this means maintain his ſupremacy over the church of France ; but he may be miſtaken in his expectations.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 27.

Extract of a letter from London, July 6.

" From the preſent political ſtate of Europe, 'tis difficult to form any opinion what turn affairs may take ; though the more general one is in favour of peace. The late attempt of the King of France to quit the Kingdom, had it ſucceeded, would, in all probability, have embroiled it in all the horrors of a civil war ; but as he was prevented, the only conſequences likely to enſue, are the depoſing of him and crowning the Dauphin, during whoſe minority, the Kingdom will be governed by a regency."

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 1

" I fear the decrees of the National Aſſembly forbid our getting tobacco from England. At preſent, tobacco has got up to 45 livres, beſides the duty of 25 livres. It would come cheaper from London : However, we ſell to a good profit. This muſt ſurely affect the tobacco trade to London from America, and make it very imprudent to ſend tobacco fit for the French market to England ; and therefore I hint this for your government, and thoſe of your friends, to whom you may chooſe to communicate it."

☞ THE *Subſcriber is at preſent deſirous of taking* a young Gentleman, *of Talents and good conduct, to the Study of* Medicine.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria, September 1, 1791. 110—3w.

WILLIAM WILSON & CO.

HAVE JUST ARRIVED,

In the Brig Belhaven, from Oporto;

A PARCEL of genuine PORT WINE in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks, of an excellent quality ; alſo LEMONS in Boxes.

They have alſo received, by the Schooner Venus, from Liſbon, WINE of a ſuperior quality, in Quarter-Caſks ;—and have on hand MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINES ; BAR-IRON ; BACON ; SALT, &c. &c. 110—3w.

Alexandria, Sept. 1, 1791.

Alexandria, Aug. 31, 1791.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber are requeſted to make immediate payment, as his neceſſity will not admit of any further indulgence.

110—3w. JOHN HARPER.

Fall Goods.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Lancaſter. Capt. Brown. from Whitehaven,

A very general Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening, and for ſale, by the Piece or Package only, at their Wareſhouſe, on Prince-Street.

☞ They expect, in the courſe of one month, the Benn, Capt. Kelſick, with a further Aſſortment.

Alexandria, Aug. 31, 1791. 110—t. f.

French Education.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of acquainting the Public that he has removed into Mr. *Robert Lyle's* houſe, on Fairfax-Street, where he continues to teach the *French*, *Latin*, and *Engliſh Languages* ; to which he purpoſes making the following addition—viz. *Writing*, *Arithmetic* and *Compoſition*,—The firſt *Principles of Hiſtory*, *Lectures on Natural Hiſtory* and *Rhetoric*, as they are taught in the Univerſity of Paris, ſhall alſo claim his attention.

In order that the Parents who honour him with the tuition of their children may have full ſatisfaction with reſpect to their progreſs, every firſt Saturday of the month will be devoted to a Public Examination, where every Amateur of Literature is deſired to aſſiſt.

The French School will be kept in the morning from 5 o'clock to 7 ; at night from 6 to half paſt 9 ; the other branches of education will be taught during the remainder of the day : By theſe means it will be eaſy to perceive that the ſcholars may get as many leſſons in ſix months as they would do in two years in the common way ; therefore M. DONNANT takes upon himſelf to enable any perſon to underſtand, ſpeak and write French in ſix months, in a degree of perfection ſufficient to trade with the natives in their own language.

His terms are as follows :

French Language	6	Dollars per Quarter.
Latin	6	Do.
Engliſh	2	Do.

Any perſon deſiring to have further information, will pleaſe to apply to him.

FRANCOIS DONNANT.

Alexandria, Sept. 1, 1791. 110—3w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY about the Middle of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Alexandria, *a ſtout, ſtrong-made and broad-ſhouldered Negro Man*, named ANDREW, about 40 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high : He took ſundry cloathing along with him, particularly a light blue cloth coat with a red cape, a brown duffil and ſhort jacket and overalls of grey duffil, a pair of ſtrong boots and ſhoes. He was bought from a Capt. *Aſhby*, of Accomack County, on the Eaſtern ſhore, in 1785, where he was born and bred. His wife belongs to Mr. *Thomas Taylor* near Newgate, in Loudoun County, where poſſibly he may frequent ; though probably he is gone farther from home. I will give *Five Dollars* reward for apprehending ſaid Negro and ſecuring him in gaol, if taken within 25 miles of Alexandria, and pay reaſonable charges for fetching him home ; or *Twenty Dollars* if taken at the diſtance of 50 miles or more from home, beſides the expences of fetching him home, ſo far as they may exceed half the above reward, allowing *Ten Dollars* for taking him up.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Alexandria, September 1, 1791. 110—3w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday night the 14th inſtant, *a white ſervant Boy*, named DANIEL SHIP, who is commonly called and known by the name of SHIP, but it is probable he will change it to Daniel, or ſome other name for fear of detection ; he is about 20 years of age, a little more than 5 feet high, ſquints, has a dent in one of his cheeks, and is remarkably homely ; his hair is of a flaxen colour, and curls in his neck, he is very ſubject to ſore legs, which were very much ſcarred, his right ancle had ſeveral pimples on it when he went away : He was brought up to the joiner's buſineſs, and will probably endeavour to hire himſelf to ſome workman : He took with him a new ſhort blue plains coat, with inſide pockets, and yellow metal buttons, an old green cloth coat, with ſcolloped pockets and yellow metal buttons, a light drab coat, a white Virginia cloth waiſtcoat, two pair of cordurby breeches, one white and the other brown, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes and black buckles, and a new faſhionable felt hat, with a pale green lining ; he was born at Marmion in King-George County, and as his relations are there, it is probable he may be lurking thereabouts : He travelled up the ſtage road towards Frederickſburg. Whoever will take up the ſaid Runaway and bring him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive *Ten Dollars* reward, if taken out of Caroline County, and if in the County, *Six Dollars*.

WILLIAM BEVERLY FITZHUGH.

Caroline County, Auguſt 29, 1791. 110—3w.

Juſt received, for ſale, at the Printing-Office, a few Copies of " The Dangerous Vice ," *a Poem.*

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 63½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes, the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 329 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining his tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and it's vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick Town, and it's being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t.f.

Teneriffe Wines

FOR SALE BY

Forrest & Seton,

Just received via New-York, which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, June 1, 1791. 97—t. f.

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

THIRD CLASS.

			Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize	of	1000	is	1000
2			500		1000
3			100		300
4			25		100
20			10		200
40			5		200
530			4	to be paid by Tickets of the 4th Class,	2120
600	prizes,				4920
1400	Blanks.—Deduction,				1080
					6000
2000	Tickets at 3 Dols.				6000

☞ The Managers inform the Public that the drawing of the above Class will commence on the third Monday of September, being Fairfax County-Court day, and the possessors of prizes in the second class, payable in tickets in the third, are again requested to take notice, that unless they apply to some of the Managers to exchange them, before the drawing begins, or the tickets are all disposed of, they must unavoidably, according to the scheme, be excluded from payment.

JOHN MURRAY, *Treasurer.*

Alexandria, July 7, 1791.

ALEXANDRIA STREET LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

			Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize	of	1000	is	1000
2			300	are	600
3			100		300
6			50		300
10			30		300
20			20		400
50			10		500
100			6		600
500			4		2000
			Last drawn Blank,		500
2000			3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Class,		6000
2692	Prizes,				12,500
5308	Blanks.		Deduction,		3500
8000	Tickets at 2 Dols. each,				16,000

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the head of Difficult Run, within 18 miles of Alexandria, 16 of George-Town, and 12 of the Little Falls of Patowmack, convenient to several good Grist-Mills. This tract of land contains 110 acres by patent; about one half of it is cleared, and under good fencing, and will produce every kind of grain or tobacco equal to any land in this part of the country. There are on it a dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, and corn house; 200 bearing apple-trees, and about the same number of peach-trees, and cherry-trees, of different kinds.

Also, one TRACT of LEASED LAND, in Loudoun County, near Amos Fox's Mill, about 2 miles from the former, containing 270 acres, in good order for cropping and farming. There are on it a good dwelling house, with a stone chimney, and divided into convenient rooms above and below stairs, a good barn, or tobacco-house. This lease is for three lives, and all the persons living; subject to an annual rent of Five Pounds.—Any person, or persons, inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Fairfax County.

JAMES WREN.

April 30, 1791. 93—tf. t. f.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Newgate road, about 16 miles from Alexandria, on the 7th instant, *a dark brown riagling* HORSE, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, a thin mane and long tail, a small star in his forehead, a white spot on each side of his neck, near his shoulders, has no perceivable brand; had on an old saddle with a blue cloth. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH HORTON.

August 17, 1791. 108--3w.

THE subscriber being desirous of closing his administration of the estate of *Winsor Brown*, deceased, requests all those who have claims to or against said estate, to make their claims known to him, before the expiration of three months, immediately after which time, he shall pay the balance of the estate remaining in his hands, to those who shall appear to be legally entitled to it.

JAMES LAWRASON, *Administrator of Winsor Brown, deceased.*

Alexandria, July 5, 1791. 108—3w.

☞ *Number* 105 *terminated the second Year of the Publication of this Paper.—The Printers respectfully solicit their kind Subscribers, both in Town and Country, to pay up their respective Arrearages. They beg leave to assure them that a Compliance with this request is of the utmost consequence to the Printers. Of this there can be no doubt, when it is considered that, though* Two Dollars *be, in itself, a trifling sum, yet upon the* aggregate *amount of their subscriptions the Printers must depend for the prosecution of an expensive business.*

August 4, 1791.

☞ Wanted at this Office an APPRENTICE to the Printing Business. None need apply but such as are under 15 Years of age, and can read, write and spell well.

Jesse Taylor

HATH ON HAND

A pretty general Assortment of

DRY GOODS and CUTLERY,

Which he will sell on the lowest Terms, for Cash or Country Produce, or on a short Credit to punctual Men.

ALSO,

A few Chests of the best

HYSON TEA,

Which he sells remarkably cheap by the Chest or Pound, for Cash only.

Alexandria, June 9, 1791. 98—t. f.

To be *RENTED* upon ground-rent forever, to the highest Bidder, on the 20th day of October next, upon the premises,

A NUMBER of half-acre LOTS of GROUND, lying below the Town of Alexandria, and adjoining thereto—the streets of the town will be regularly continued, and the lots surveyed, before the day above-mentioned. It is probable that some of the lots may be had in fee simple.

JOHN T. BROOKE, *Attorney in fact for William T. Alexander.*

July 2, 1791.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing between a thousand and twelve hundred acres, lying in the County of Prince William, about 30 miles from the mouth of the Eastern Branch of the Patowmack, and 16 miles from the town of Dumfries—It lies extremely level, and the soil is of the most fertile kind.—There are some good improvements upon it, a great proportion of meadow and wood-land, and some excellent for tobacco. The terms of sale may be known by an application to the subscriber, living in the town of Fredericksburg, or to Mr. *William T. Alexander*, in the County of King George.

JOHN T. BROOKE, *Attorney in fact for William T. Alexander.*

July 2, 1791.

☞ THE Managers of the *Alexandria Street Lottery* having been successful beyond their expectations in the sale of the Tickets of the First Class, are induced to solicit those who were then adventurers, as well as every other person who wishes to see the accomplishment of the end intended by the Lottery, to become purchasers in the Second. The evident advantages of adventuring in this Class it is hoped will be an inducement to them to be early in their applications. As soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are disposed of, they will commence drawing, of which notice will be previously given.

For the convenience of persons who reside at a distance, tickets may be had of the following gentlemen, viz.—*William Thompson*, Esq. Colchester; Mr. *James Smith*, Dumfries; Mr. *Humphrey M'Causland*, Fredericksburg; Messrs. *Boyd & Kerr*, Richmond; Messrs. *Alexander Stott & Co.* Petersburg; Messrs. *John Brent & Co.* Norfolk; Mr. *Archibald Dobbin*, Portobacco; Mr. *Thomas Mundell*, Piscataway; *Levin Powell*, Esq. Middleburg; *Martin Pickett*, Esq. Fauquier; Mr. *John Ramsay*, Leesburg; Mr. *Henry Bedinger*, Shepherd's-Town; Mr. *Joseph Riddle*, Martinsburg; Mr. *James Holliday*, Winchester.

Alexandria, August 16, 1791. 108—3w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 21st of March last, *a bright Mulatto Fellow*, named JERRY, about 6 feet high, straight and well made, speaks slow; had on when he went away a Welch cotton upper-jacket, a coarse drab-coloured under do. with metal buttons on both, a new osnaburg shirt, felt hat, cotton breeches, white yarn stockings, and red leather shoes: It is probable he may change his dress, and endeavour to pass as a free man.—He made an elopement in December last, and was apprehended at Mr. Lowe's Ferry, on Patomack, and committed to Alexandria gaol; he then said that he was going to Virginia, on a visit to Negro Sam, (a noted preacher) who, I am informed, is the property of Col. Carlisle's heirs.—SAM was several months in this county about two years ago, and, I believe, was supported and concealed a great part of the time by Jerry and his friends.

Went off also, on Saturday the 30th of April, *a bright Mulatto Fellow*, named WILL, who is brother to Jerry, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made: Had on, and took with him, two new osnaburg shirts, two Irish linen do. a good deal worn, a felt hat, a green cotton coat, with metal buttons, a blue cotton jacket and breeches, with do. a pair of buckskin breeches, a London-brown coat, faced with buff coloured broadcloth, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of dark-coloured fustian or jeans overalls, black leather shoes, and plated buckles, a pair of mixed dark coloured worsted stockings, a pair of white yarn do. and several other articles of cloathing, which I cannot describe.—It is probable he is with his brother, as Jerry was seen in the neighbourhood on the 24th of April.—Whoever apprehends and secures the said Fellows, so that I may get them again, shall, if taken within 15 miles from home, receive *Six Dollars*; if 20 miles, *Ten Dollars*; if 40 miles, *Sixteen Dollars*; if 50 miles, the above Reward, including what the law allows, or half that sum for either, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

ROBERT POTTENGER.

Maryland, Prince George's County,
May 14, 1791. 95—t. f.

Alexandria Rum

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers, who occupy the Distillery, have on hand a large Stock of RUM—and, as their constant Attention will be directed towards the Prosecution of the Business, they expect, in future, to keep fully supplied.

They have also for Sale,

SUGAR in Tierces and Barrels,
COFFEE of the first Quality, in do. do.
PORK in Barrels,
RICE in Tierces.

JOHN DONNELL & CO.

Alexandria, May 12, 1791. 94—t. f.

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE President having approved the sites for the Public Buildings to be erected, in pursuance of the act of Congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States, the Commissioners appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at George-Town, on Monday the seventeenth day of October next, and proceed to sell at vendue, a number of LOTS in the best situations in the Federal City.—A deposit of eight per cent. will be required; the residue to be secured on bonds, with security, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The further terms will be made known at the sale.

T. JOHNSON,
D. STEWART,
D. CARROLL, } Commissioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday night, the 4th inst. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well looking wench, being stout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very considerable scars, occasioned by falling in a fire. She is artful, insinuating woman, and has been entirely accustomed to house-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, consisting of two suits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco shoes 1 pair of leather do. 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodist religion, and it is probable may be harboured by some of her own colour of that persuasion.—I will give the above reward to any person delivering her to me at Broad Creek, or *Three Guineas* for securing her in any gaol.

WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince George's County,
Broad-Creek, January 7, 1791.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to pass an act to enable the subscriber to sell so much of the lands in the district of Kentucky, of which the late Rev. DAVID GRIFFITH died seized, as will be sufficient to discharge the mortgages made by him on sundry lots in the town of Alexandria, to Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, and to the executors of ELIZABETH COLVILLE, deceased.

HANNAH GRIFFITH, *Administratrix of* DAVID GRIFFITH, *deceased.*

August 17, 1791. 108—9w.

A MILL FOR SALE.

By virtue *of a* decree *of the* Court *of* Berkley County, *and* State *of* Virginia, *will be exposed to sale by* Public Vendue, *on the* 1st *day of* February *next, if fair; if not, the next fair day,*

A MERCHANT MILL, with the lot, premises and buildings, thereunto belonging, late the property of HENRY COOKUS, deceased, and now in the possession of CHRISTIAN ORENDORFF: Also the STONE DWELLING-HOUSE and ground rents, late of the said COOKUS, deceased, all situate in Shepherd's Town, in the County and State aforesaid. The terms of sale will be, one third part of the purchase-money to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale; one other third part within two years after the day of sale; and the remaining third part within three years after the said day of sale.

By order of the Court,

JOHN KEARSLEY, and
HENRY BEDINGER, } Trustees.

Berkeley County, July 25, 1791.

108—1f. 5m.

JUST ARRIVED, and for SALE, by

Jonah Thompson,

SUGARS of the first quality, in Hogsheads & Barrels,
High proof Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada and Barbadoes Rum,
New-England do.
Molasses and Sole Leather,
Hyson and Bohea Tea,
A few bags of Pimento,
Cotton and Wool Cards by the box or dozen,
With a general assortment of Dry Goods

Alexandria, Aug. 16, 1791. 108—t. f.

☞ *Just Published, and for sale at this Office,* [*Price* 6*d.*] "The Mischiefs of Masonry exposed:"—*By* D. Arell, *Esq. formerly a Member of Lodge No.* 39.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.